

VOL. 7.  
THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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By A. G. HODGES,  
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AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

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Attorney at Law, Notary Public,  
DEVOTES HIMSELF TO THE  
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COLLECTIONS in all parts of Missouri and Illinois attended to, prompt remittances made, correspondence solicited, and information cheerfully given.  
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Sept. 9, 1857—15.

FRANKLIN GORIN. A. M. GAZLAY.  
GORIN & GAZLAY,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

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ATTORNEYS AND LAND AGENTS,  
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PROPOSE to practice in the various Courts of Polk county, and in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and the United States District Court.  
They have also established a General Agency for the transaction of all manner of business connected with Land Titles.  
They will enter Lands, investigate Titles, and sell Lands, and invest money on the best terms and on the best securities.  
They will enter Lands in Kansas and Nebraska Territories, if an amount advanced to justify a visit to that country is offered.  
The senior partner having been engaged extensively in the business of the law in the Courts of Kentucky for nearly thirty years, and the Junior having been engaged in the land title business in Iowa for eight years past, during which time he has made a careful survey of a large portion of Polk and adjoining counties, they feel confident they will be able to render a satisfactory account of all business entrusted to them.  
They will enter Land with Land Warrants or Money, upon actual inspection of the premises, and will buy and sell Land on Commission, upon a careful investigation of Titles. Persons wishing to settle in the State can find desirable farms and city property for sale, by calling on them at their office in Sartan's Building, corner of Third street and Court Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.  
March 11, 1857—15.

GEORGE W. CRADDOCK,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE removed to East side of St. Clair street over the Telegraph Office. Will practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and adjoining counties.  
Dec. 7, 1857—15.

JOHN RODMAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.  
Oct. 29, 1853.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,  
Partners in the  
PRACTICE OF LAW,  
WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts in the State. They hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Ky. 6, 1852—15.

GIN—If you want excellent GIN call at  
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

J. W. McCLUNG.  
(Formerly of Kentucky.)  
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WILL loan money for capitalists at 24 to 35 per cent upon real estate worth double the loan. (Minnesota has no usury law) and make investments in any country property to the best advantage.  
The best Kentucky references given if required. Correspondence solicited.  
Jan. 7, 1857—15.

S. D. MORRIS,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in the adjoining counties. He will attend particularly to the collection of debts in any part of the State. All business confided to him will meet with prompt attention.  
Office on St. Clair street in the new building next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G. W. Craddock's office.  
Feb. 28, 1857—15.

B. & J. MONROE,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
JAMES MONROE will attend to the collection of debts in central Kentucky; also, to the investigation of titles to land in Kentucky, on behalf of non-residents and others. [April 9, 1856—15.]

JOHN A. MONROE,  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice Law in the Court of Appeals in the Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the collection of debts for non-residents in any part of the State. Always at home, every convenience will be afforded him in the same day received, and will be promptly answered, and thus clients kept always advised of their affairs. And having determined to have all his legal and business papers, and all the papers of his clients, and copies furnished to his clients and counsel in the most prompt manner, and to be fully informed how his duty best can be performed.  
He will, as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledgments of Deeds, and other writings to be recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depositions, affidavits, &c.  
Office, "The Bank," opposite the Mansion House, Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—15.

J. H. KINKEAD,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
GALLATIN, MISSOURI.  
WILL practice in the Circuit and other Courts of Davis, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office on St. Clair street in the Gallatin Office.  
May 6, 1857—15.

JOHN M. HARLAN,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.  
REFER TO  
Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN, Gov. of KY., Frankfort, Ky.  
Hon. J. A. HARLAN, Taylor, Tuckers & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.  
G. H. MONROE & CO., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.  
W. TANNER, Louisville, Ky.  
July 25, 1855—15.

FRANK BEDFORD,  
Attorney at Law,  
VERSAILLES, KENTUCKY.  
Dec. 1, 1856—15.

ROBT J. BRECKINRIDGE,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
LEXINGTON, KY.  
OFFICE on Short street between Limestone and Upper streets. [May 23, 1856—15.]

THOMAS A. MARSHALL  
[HAVING removed to Frankfort and resumed the practice of Law, will attend promptly to such cases as may be confided to him in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, and to such engagements as he may make in other Courts conveniently accessible. He will also give prompt and efficient advice in writing, and in the trial of cases, or on records presented to him. He will promptly attend to all communications relating to the business above described, and may at all times, except when absent on business, be found in Frankfort.  
March 30, 1857—15.]

W. T. WALL. JOHN W. FINNELL.  
WALL & FINNELL,  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
COVINGTON, KY.  
Office, Third Street, Opposite North and City Hall, W. & F. practice in the Courts of Kenton, Campbell, Boone, Boone, and Nicholas, and the Court of Appeals at Frankfort. [May 5, 1857—15.]

T. N. LINDSEY,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.,  
WILL practice Law in all the Courts held in Frankfort and the adjoining counties. His office is in his residence, near P. Switzer's, entrance on Washington street, Frankfort, Feb. 26, 1849, 751-15.

MORTON & GRISWOLD,  
Bookbinders, Stationers, Binders, and Book and Job Printers, Main street, Louisville, Ky.  
H. W. constant on hand a complete assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, School, and Miscellaneous Books, at low prices. Paper of every description, quality, and price.  
[Collectors, Schools, and Private Libraries supplied with a small advance on cost. Wholesale or Retail.  
April 1, 1855—61-15.]

GEORGE STEALEY,  
CIVIL & MINING ENGINEER,  
AND  
LAND SURVEYOR.  
Office at Smith, Bradley & Co., Land Agents, 3d Randolph street, South side, between Clark and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.  
Sept. 14, 1855—15.

BOOK BINDING.  
A. C. Keeney informs his friends and former customers that having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. C. Hodges the Bindery sold to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.  
[P. C. Keeney will be furnished with REBOUND BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best quality of paper.  
[He will also bind books of every description, manufacture at short notice, on reasonable terms.  
[Blindery at the old stand, over Harlan's La. Office. Frankfort, July 31, 1847—773-15.]

DENTAL SURGERY,  
BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.  
Office on St. Clair Street, next Door to Morse's Telegraph Office.

WILL practice in all the Courts held in Frankfort, and in Oldham, Henry, Trimble and Owen counties.  
Oct. 29, 1853.

MOREHEAD & BROWN,  
Partners in the  
PRACTICE OF LAW,  
WILL attend to all business confided to them in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and other Courts in the State. They hold their sessions at Frankfort, Ky. One or both may always be found at their office, to give counsel or transact business. Frankfort, Ky. 6, 1852—15.

GIN—If you want excellent GIN call at  
May 15, 1857. GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.

H. G. BANTA,  
PAINTER & PAPER HANGER.  
To the Citizens of Frankfort and Surrounding Country:  
I AM THANKFUL to you for past favors, and hope by strict attention to business and by doing good work, to merit a continuance of the same in the following branches of my trade:  
HOUSE PAINTING:  
All kinds of Zinc, White Lead, Enamelled, Painted, Putty, Wall, Ceiling and all kinds of Plaster House and Roof painting done in the most durable manner. Mixed paints always for sale.

SIGN PAINTING  
All kinds of Gilt, Fancy and Plain Signs also, Signs neatly painted on Glass, or Transparent Cloth for Store Windows, Frames and Umbrellas marked at short notice.

IMITATIONS OF WOODS & MARBLES,  
Mahogany, Maple, Walnut, Rosewood, Oak, and all kinds of Staining and Imitations of all kinds of Marble, in the best manner.

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Of every description, such as Signs for Houses, and Green Houses, led in Putty. All kinds of Stained and Frosted Glass furnished and Glazed in the very best style.

PAPER HANGING.  
Every kind of Painted, Match, Plain or Ornamental Paper hanging, Tapers and Fire Screens neatly papered out.  
June 24, 1857—15.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT  
OF FANCY ARTICLES,  
CAN BE OBTAINED AT  
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.

POMADES FOR THE HAIR  
Of every style and price at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

TOOTH BRUSHES,  
A beautiful assortment, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

COMBS  
every description and material, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HAIR BRUSHES.  
The largest variety in Frankfort, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

ODONTALGIC PREPARATIONS.  
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Powder, &c., at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DOG GRASS BRUSHES.  
For Cloth, Velvet and Bouquet purposes, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FANCY SOAPS  
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes and perfumes, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE TOILET BOTTLES,  
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

FINE COLOGNE,  
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles, suitable for the toilet, or otherwise, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS.  
The genuine Lubin's as well as a variety of other makes, in new styles, and at all prices, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

EVERYTHING  
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.  
A handsome selection will be opened in due time for the approaching holidays, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.  
Dec. 1, 1856.

SMITH, WALLER & CO.,  
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,  
OFFICE—MASONIC TEMPLE,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.  
[I]VE particular and personal attention to the investment of money for others in Lands, Town Lots, &c., in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and to the location of Lands Warrants. They will also loan money on BONDS and REAL ESTATE SECURITIES, at highly remunerative rates of interest, for periods of six to twelve months.  
Their facilities and opportunities for investment, experience in the business, and acquaintance with the great North-West, warrant the belief that they can make a safe and profitable investment in any part of the West.  
All letters of inquiry or on business promptly answered. Address, SMITH, WALLER & CO., No. 267, Chicago, Illinois, or J. T. BOYLE, Danville, Ky.

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Hon. B. L. ROBERTS, Chicago, Ill.  
Gov. J. A. MATTHEWS, John, Ill.  
Hon. D. DAVIS, Bloomington, Ill.  
Gov. C. S. MORGAN, Frankfort, Ky.  
Hon. THOS. S. PAINE, Frankfort, Ky.  
Messrs. BOULEY & PINDELL, Louisville, Ky.  
Messrs. TAYLOR, SUGLEY & CO., Lexington, Ky.  
Col. J. W. FINNELL, Covington, Ky.  
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Col. C. R. KOPPEL, Danville, Ky.  
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Hon. J. R. UNKAPPOW, Bowlinggreen, Ky.  
Hon. JOHN G. ROBERTS, Glasgow, Ky.  
Hon. J. L. KELLS, Henderson, Ky.  
Hon. L. W. PEARCE, Henderson, Ky.  
May 30, 1856—15.

N. D. SMITH & CO.,  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
ALCOHOL,  
COLOGNE AND PURE SPIRITS,  
Nos. 16 & 18, West Side Second St., bet. Main & Market  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Aug. 20, 1857—15.

GWIN & OWEN,  
Dealers in Hardware and Cutlery,  
STORE IN HANNA'S NEW BUILDING,  
MAIN STREET,  
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.  
Jan. 30, 1857—15.

MERCHANT & SMITH,  
PLUMBERS AND TINNERS,  
Shops on St. Clair Street, Opposite the Postoffice.  
FRANKFORT, KY.

WATER Closets, Bath Tubs, Hot and Cold Showers, Baths, Wash Trays, Plumb and Fancy Wash Stands and every description of Plumbing work put up in the most workmanlike manner.

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Work, Spouting and Guttering  
of all descriptions.  
Continually on hand a large assortment of  
COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES;  
Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipes, &c.  
[All orders promptly attended to.  
Feb. 13, 1857—15.]

FRANKFORT HOTEL.  
Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this well established and well known hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the market will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known, and a large portion of the traveling community, as man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.  
May 25, 1855.

FRANKFORT HOTEL.  
Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
THE undersigned having taken this well known house (formerly occupied by Mr. D. Meriwether) respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, and by close attention to business, and keeping such a house as is heretofore has been, will endeavor to merit the confidence of the traveling community.  
June 16, 1855—15.

FRANKFORT HOTEL.  
Corner of Broadway and Ann Streets,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
THE undersigned would notify his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the interest of J. T. Luckett in this well established and well known hotel, and will continue to entertain the public in the best manner that the market will allow. He has engaged the services of his son-in-law, Wm. K. Taylor, who is well known, and a large portion of the traveling community, as man of business, and who will have charge of the office. He asks the patronage of the public and will endeavor to deserve it.  
May 25, 1855.

ELEGANT STOCK  
OF  
FALL & WINTER CLOTHING  
—AT—  
CHARLES B. GETZ'S,  
Corner of Main and St. Clair Sts.,  
Frankfort, Ky.

CITIZENS OF FRANKFORT AND VICINITY WILL find at my establishment, the most desirable selection of Men and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, SHIRTS, HOSIERY, UNDER CLOTHING, GLOVES, CRAVATS, HEMSTITCHES, &c., &c., Ever exhibited in the city.  
My Goods have been selected with great care, and at prices which will enable me to sell as cheap, or cheaper than any other house in the city.  
My stock of BOYS' CLOTHING was never exceeded, and I invite the special attention of parents to this department.  
An examination of my stock is respectfully solicited, as I am confident that any one in want of Dress Coats, Pants, Overcoats, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, and every kind of wearing apparel, cannot fail of finding the article to suit among my stock.  
CHARLES B. GETZ,  
Corner Main & St. Clair Sts., Frankfort, Ky.  
Oct. 16, 1857—15.

TO THE PUBLIC.  
WHEELER & WILSON  
MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S  
IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES!  
WE would respectfully invite the ladies of Lexington and adjoining towns, to call at our office and examine the above named Machines, for which we are the sole agents of Kentucky, with the exception of Louisville.  
—ALSO—  
Agents for the WILLIAMS LINE COMPANY'S PATENT FINISH THREAD.  
This thread is pronounced by those who have used it to be superior to any other thread in the market. For Sewing Machines this thread is the best and only thread that can give satisfaction.  
We have also for sale a supply of Sewing Machine Needles, and a supply of Sewing Machine Oil.  
Office over T. Bradley & Co.'s Hardware Store, Main street, Lexington, Ky.  
Orders for Machines will be received by Mrs. LYONS, at her Fancy Store, St. Clair street, Frankfort, Ky. Also instruction given in their use to those who purchase.  
S. W. WHEELER,  
P.O. Box 1, Lexington, Ky.  
Aug. 31, 1857. [Ch. Obs. & Rep.]

STOVES! STOVES!!  
I HAVE just received a large assortment of the best COOKING STOVES ever brought to the city of Frankfort, which I can sell as cheap as can be bought in Louisville, for cash. Give me a call and see for your self.

Copper, Tin & Sheet Iron Ware  
in all its various branches, wholesale and retail, as cheap as it can be bought at any other house in the city. Job work executed with neatness and dispatch.  
Tin Gutting and Spouting  
made up on the shortest notice and most reasonable prices. All of those who are in want of  
Copper, Tin or Sheet Iron Roofing  
would make it to their interest to give a call before going elsewhere.  
[If] Don't forget to come to Old Bank Building, one hundred and twenty Main and St. Clair streets.  
June 11, 1856—15.

LOOK HERE!  
\$20,000 STOCK  
OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND DRESSES CHINA.  
[I]NG Tea, Breakfast and Toilet Sets; Bohemian, French, Belgian, and American Glass Ware; Ironstone, China, and Common Earthenware; British Ware, Lamp, Girandole, Wallpapers and Trays.  
IVORY & COMMON CUTLERY,  
Double Silver-plated Castors, Forks, Spoons, Baskets, Waiters, Salts, Tea Sets, &c., will be sold at  
EASTERN COST PRICE.  
Answerers are willing to make change in business.  
All the above mentioned goods are of the newest and latest styles and Patterns, manufactured expressly for them.  
We call respectfully the attention of house-keepers and merchants, we are aware that we will give perfect satisfaction.  
[If] Orders from the country punctually and correctly attended to.  
A. JAEGER & CO.,  
Nos. 119 and 121, fourth street, North Hill, Louisville, Ky., and No. 229, Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.  
Jan. 2, 1856—15.

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CORNER FOURTH AND JEFFERSON,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
H. F. SMITH, Proprietor.  
J. W. REYNOLDS, Clerk.  
E. O'BANON, [St. Clair Street, 1857—15.]

CAPITAL HOTEL,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
DAVID MERIWETHER, Proprietor.

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DAVID MERIWETHER, Proprietor.

25 WITNESSES;  
OR, THE  
FORGER CONVICTED.  
JOHN S. DYE IS THE AUTHOR,  
Who has had 10 years experience as a Banker and Publisher, and Author of  
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When, for 10 successive nights, over  
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Greeted him with Rounds of Applause, while he exhibited the manner in which Counterfeiters execute their Frauds, and the Surest and Shortest Means of Detecting them.  
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Furnished Weekly to Subscribers only, at \$1 a year. Letters must be addressed to  
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Publisher and Proprietor, 70 Wall Street, New York.  
May 12th, 1857—15.

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TENTH ST. BETWEEN MAIN AND CANAL,  
OFFICE NORTH SIDE MAIN STREET,  
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH.

WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent, Manufacturer of Steam Engines and Machinery for Saw or Dist Mills, &c., &c., Cranks, Gudgeons, Rag Irons, Saw Piles, Carriage Segments, Cotton Gin Segments, and all kinds of Castings, Grate Holes, Mill Spindles, Mill Hoes and stirrups, always on hand.

Hotchkiss' Reaction Water Wheels  
at Grist or Saw Mills.  
A large assortment of Patterns for Mill Gearing &c. Castings made at the shortest notice.  
WM. H. GRAINGER, Agent,  
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FRANGIPANNI,  
OR THE  
ETERNAL PERFUME  
Can be obtained in all its variety at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Pomade.  
A beautiful article for the hair, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachels,  
Toilet Mirrors,  
Of fine Plate Glass and Mahogany Frames, at  
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

The Best Assortment  
Of the Finest Articles of every kind, Soap, Brushes, Combs, Pomades, Extracts, Colognes, Perfumery, at  
Oct. 7, 1857—15.

THE KENTUCKY  
MILITARY INSTITUTE,  
DIRECTED BY a Board of  
Visitors appointed by the  
State, under the supervision  
of Col. K. W. MORGAN, a distinguished  
graduate of West Point, and  
a practical Engineer, aided  
by an able Faculty.  
The course of study is that  
taught in the best Colleges,  
with the addition of a more  
extended course in Mathematics,  
Mechanics, Practical  
Engineering and Mining Geology;  
also in English Literature,  
History, and Modern Languages.  
The twenty second semi-annual session opens the  
first Monday in February. Charges, \$100 per half-year  
session, payable in advance.  
Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute,"  
Franklin county, Ky., "for the undersigned."  
Dec. 31, 1857—15.  
\*25c per copy.

GREENWOOD  
FEMALE SEMINARY,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Mrs. M. T. RUMFAY, Principal.  
Miss L. M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

THE Nineteenth Session of this School will commence  
on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1858.  
EXPENSES PER SESSION.  
Board, including Washing, Fuel and Lights, 800 00  
Fuition in English studies, French and Latin, 20 00  
Music on Piano, 25 00  
Use of instrument for practice, 5 00  
Oriental, Greek and Amique Painting, each 5 00  
Stationery, 25 00  
Furnishings in plain and ornamental needle work, without charge.  
No deduction for voluntary absence.  
For further information address the Principal.  
Dec. 31, 1857—30.

STEARN'S & CLARKE'S  
NATIONAL  
AMBROTYPE GALLERY,  
Main st., adjoining Telegraph Office,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
Every style of Picture executed with neatness  
and dispatch, at reduced prices.  
[If] Work warranted to give satisfaction.  
Oct. 2, 1857—30.

SOAPS—  
21 boxes No. 1 Royal Soap;  
10 boxes German Soap;  
10 boxes Variegated Hand Soap;  
Fancy Soap perfumed of every style;  
8 boxes Castile Soap; in store and for sale by  
Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY  
OFFICE AT GWIN & OWEN'S HARDWARE STORE  
G. W. OWEN, Agent.

STATE OF KENTUCKY, County, SS.  
A Statement respecting the affairs of the Adams Express Company, made pursuant to an act of the Legislature of Kentucky, entitled, "An act concerning Express Companies," and numbered '51, declaring said companies to be common carriers, and providing for the safety of articles entrusted to their care.  
The business of said company is conducted by nine Managers, whose full names and proper places of residence are as follows, viz:  
W. B. DINWIDDIE, New York, N. Y.  
EDWARD S. SANFORD, Philadelphia, Pa.  
SAMUEL M. WILCOX, Baltimore, Md.  
GEORGE W. CANN, Philadelphia, Pa.  
JAMES M. THOMPSON, Springfield, Mass.  
CLARE SPONNER, Bridgeport, Conn.  
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, New York, N. Y.  
JOHN BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pa.  
RUFUS B. KINLEY, Newport, R. I.  
The persons interested in said company are the stockholders of said company, who change from day to day, and of whom it is impossible to make an accurate statement, owing to the frequency of such changes.  
The amount of Capital employed in the business of said company, in the State of Kentucky, is, as nearly as the sum can be ascertained, five thousand dollars.  
And we, the undersigned, the Managers above named, do hereby agree that legal process served upon any authorized agent of said company, in said county, shall be deemed and taken as good service upon the company and ourselves. In Witness whereof, we have subscribed our names this 11th day of April, A. D. 1856.  
W. B. DINWIDDIE, [L.S.] RUFUS B. KINLEY, [L.S.]  
EDWARD S. SANFORD, [L.S.] JAS. M. THOMPSON, [L.S.]  
SAMUEL M. WILCOX, [L.S.] CLARE SPONNER, [L.S.]  
GEORGE W. CANN, [L.S.] JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, [L.S.]  
JOHN BINGHAM, [L.S.]  
State of Pennsylvania:  
"Best remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, 1856, before me, George W. Cass, President of the Adams Express Company, and made and true the foregoing statement, signed by him, in true accordance to the best of his knowledge and belief."  
GEO. W. CASS, Pres't.

"CITY OF PITTSBURGH, State of Pennsylvania:  
Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of April, A. D. 1856, before me, the Notary Public,







# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1858.

FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
GEORGE R. MCKEE,  
OF PULASKI COUNTY.

## CODES OF PRACTICE.

### SECOND EDITION.

The proprietor of this paper has in preparation by MADISON C. JOHNSON and JAMES HARLAN, two of the Commissioners who prepared the Codes, the second edition of the Civil and Criminal Codes of Practice for the State of Kentucky.

The new edition will contain all the amendments adopted by the Legislature since the first edition was published, and also references to all the decisions of the Court of Appeals, whether published or in manuscript, relating to the construction of said codes.

### The Democratic Party vs. Mr. Lindsey's Resolutions.

In our last issue we published the resolutions on Federal Relations, offered by the American Representative from Franklin county during the recent session of the General Assembly, together with an account of the manner in which they were treated by the Democratic House of Representatives. The object of these resolutions was to get a deliberate expression of opinion upon the points embraced in them from the Democratic members of the Legislature, they having in some way avoided their fair discussion before the people in every canvass which has ever yet been made in this State. It is well known that the Democratic party in this State never have boldly taken any position upon those of the resolutions which declare the opinions of the American party upon the foreign question, but have invariably avoided it by taking up some side issue, generally upon the slavery question or the everlasting Kansas Nebraska bill. But it was hoped that now that the Democrats had gained a majority in the State by gross misrepresentation of their own principles and those of their opponents, they would come out in a manly manner and let the people know on what side of these questions they intend to stand. But those hopes were doomed to be disappointed; the Democrats laid the resolutions upon the table—and thus, by a parliamentary assiduity, virtually acknowledged their unwillingness to take issue upon them.

The resolution denying that the States have the right to confer the rights of citizenship upon aliens—thus giving them the power to vote for Congressmen, United States Senators, and for President of the United States, before they are even citizens of the country—was clear and explicit, and the Americans of the Legislature were anxious that the Democrats of the State should make some authoritative expression of opinion upon the subject and place themselves upon record upon it by some legislative declaration. It would have been a strange spectacle to have seen conservative old Kentucky declaring, through her Legislature, that the free soil States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, have the right to bestow the rights of citizenship upon aliens and free negroes in spite of the Constitution and the laws of Congress. The Democrats generally shelter themselves with the plea that the Dred Scott decision declared such to be the law, although there is not an intelligent man among them who does not know that that decision did nothing of the kind. It remanded the slave (Dred Scott) back to the service of his master. It would have been pleasant for Kentuckians to have heard it declared that the Abolitionists in the northern States have the right to place the alien just from Europe, or the free negro of Kentucky, who may have left the State on account of some crime, on an equal footing politically with the free born Kentuckian! It would have been pleasant for southern men to have heard that the men elected to Congress by these negroes and aliens could counterbalance the votes of as many men from the southern States, and thus help to swell the already too greatly preponderating power of the northern States, and assist in oppressing the south by electing men to Congress who are opposed to southern interests! Yet this is the position assumed by the southern Democratic press, and this is the question upon which it was desired to gain an expression of opinion from Democratic legislators, who, however, dodged the subject. We understand it to be the doctrine of the national Democracy that each State in the Union has the right to bestow the rights of citizenship upon the alien and the free negro within the borders of that State, and to permit them to take part in the Federal Government by voting for members of Congress and indirectly for U. S. Senators and for President. But the Constitution prohibits to the States the power of making treaties and of declaring war, reserving these powers to Congress. The General Government alone has the right to grant the protection of the United States flag. By permitting aliens to vote in the States, for State and Federal officers, we will soon have the ridiculous spectacle presented in the northwest of some of the States of this Union being controlled, and the balance of power in Congress being held by men elected, by those whom those States are unable to protect from reclamation by the Governments of which they were once subjects and whom the United States are under no obligation to protect from such reclamation. This is truly a nice theory of sovereignty and government—a great country like ours governed by the minions of foreign despots!

The Kansas Nebraska bill, the Cincinnati platform, and President Buchanan's Inaugural, all endorsed and approved of alien suffrage in the Territories, and the vile doctrine was considered part of the Democratic faith. It was a ritual by which they were all sworn. But when the vote was first taken in the Senate upon the alien feature of the Kansas bill, every Southern Senator voted for confining the right of suffrage to citizens of the United States, while all the Northern Democrats and Black Republicans voted against such limitation of the elective franchise; and the southern men, finally only voted for it because the northern Democrats would not repeal the Missouri Compromise unless this concession was made to the free soil sentiment. This was also the case when the Minnesota enabling act was passed, the northern men were for, the southern men against, alien suffrage, thus showing that one section would gain and the other lose by permitting the odious blot to disgrace the statute book of national legislation. In 1856 when this vile feature in the Democratic platform and in the Kansas bill was denounced by American speakers, the Democrats visibly winced under the scathing castigation and were obliged to resort to subterfuge in order to evade meeting the issue fairly on its merits. They declared that the Kansas bill only permitted the alien to vote at the first election held in the Territory, and that the people of the Territory might afterwards decide whether or not aliens should vote in the Territory. But when the pro slavery Legislature of Kansas denied this right to aliens, Judge Cato, a familiar and tool of the President, declared that the act was nugatory because it was inconsistent with the organic act passed by Congress, establishing the Territory of Kansas. Thus these aliens were left free, in spite of the protests of the south, to vote, both at and after the first election, upon southern institutions to which they are opposed. The result is that they will assist in swelling the overwhelming majority against slavery in the State of Kansas. Mr. Buchanan proclaimed the doctrine in his Inaugural in its broadest terms, but it was so repugnant to southern men that many of his organs in the south denied that there was any such sentiment in that Inaugural. Under these circumstances we felt anxious to know whether the Democratic Legislature of Kentucky stood by their national platform and their President or with the southern Senate upon this issue. But in vain; they shirked the question.

The President of the United States lately recommended to Congress to increase the army, for the avowed purpose of putting down rebellion in Utah. The pretense is raised that this is sought to be done because the Mormons have resisted United States officers and will not submit to the authority of the Federal Government. But the truth of the matter is as has been declared by various Democrats in Congress, that this is a mere pretext, but that the true object is to suppress the vile institution of polygamy which is bringing our country into disrepute among all civilized nations. But how to put down polygamy and at the same time acknowledge the Democratic doctrine that Congress has no power whatever of legislation over the Territories is a puzzle to many good Democrats, and in order to do their duty, and at the same time appear consistent, they have declared Utah to be in a state of rebellion; and this, notwithstanding the authorities of Utah declare that they are willing to submit provided there is no interference with their institutions, which the Democrats assert they have the right to settle in their own way. That is, that a parcel of beggarly foreigners—of whom the Mormons are chiefly composed—the very lowest scum of the earth, the vilest malefactors on the face of the habitable globe—the large majority of whom have never been naturalized and who are under no oath to support our Constitution—have the inalienable and inalienable right to settle in a Territory belonging to the United States and there hoist an independent standard of government, and by virtue of their "inherent sovereignty" have the right to practice the vilest of crimes, under the color of their precious religion; and that the United States have no right to protect themselves from this nuisance and disgrace. This is the Democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty.

Mr. Lindsey's resolutions boldly and unequivocally assert that the power does exist in Congress to put down this monstrosity. The Democrats refused to take any position upon the question. They were evidently loath to say anything which would be inconsistent with their pet ideas of Territorial sovereignty, but at the same time feared to declare that the Government has no power to protect itself against this evil. The New Mexico and Utah bills reserved to Congress the right to revise the acts of the Territorial Legislature, and if disapproving of any of them to render all such acts null and void. Now it is evident that if Congress has the right to abrogate the acts of the Legislature of a Territory, it must also have the power to legislate for that Territory. This right of Congress to revise and abrogate the acts of a Territorial Legislature was again asserted in Toombs' bill, in the case of the test oaths established by the Legislature of Kansas and other laws passed by that Legislature, although no such power was specially reserved to Congress in the Kansas bill as it was in the Utah bill. Any lawyer will admit that if Congress has the power to say what the Legislature of a Territory may or may not do, it has also the power to directly legislate for that Territory. And as the Democrats have claimed the compromise measures of 1850 as their own peculiar property, we contend that they thereby admit the power of Congress over the Territories, however inconsistent with their various other positions it may seem. If, then, Congress has any power of legislation over the Territories, there certainly can be no case in which it could more rightfully and appropriately be exercised than in checking this outrageous practice of polygamy in Utah. It is ridiculous to talk of their religion countenancing the custom. If a fanatical religion countenances murder, theft, or treason, those crimes should nevertheless be punished.

The Louisville Democrat may be a Democratic paper, but it differs widely from the Democratic party in its construction of the principles of that party, and its application of those principles; and it can neither be denied nor disputed that it is doing more to embarrass and defeat the Democratic party than all the opposition papers in the State, or, we might say, out of it—*Mayville Express*.

Assuming the charge preferred by the *Express* against Mr. Harney to be true, the next question to be decided is as to which one of the two divisions constitute the Democratic party. The Louisville Democrat occupies the position held by nearly all Northern Democrats, including the ablest men of that party, as also the position of Mr. Buchanan in his Inaugural and in his instructions to Walker. If he differs from the Democratic party, there is no Democratic party in the North; hence "nationality" is no longer the peculiar attribute of that faction. Mr. Harney is consistent with the "construction he has given to the principles" of the Democratic party for the last three years, when he was set forward as the very embodiment of Democracy; his principal defect is that he has not kept up with the tergiversations, or progress, of the hypocritical Locofoco squad.

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## Our Minister to Berlin—His Expenses—A Pauper Diplomat.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.

Hon. Joseph A. Wright, ex-Governor of Indiana, enjoys the honor of representing the United States as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Prussia. Some curious reports of the eccentricities of this diplomat have reached this country, through German and French journals, as well as through private letters from Americans at Berlin. Mr. Wright possesses the usual qualifications of American Ministers in Europe, of a total ignorance of French, German, or any other continental language, while his knowledge of English is not above suspicion among thoroughly well educated English and Americans. He appears to be benighted in his destiny in being sent to starve or beg in the Prussian capital. One of his friends gives to the public, through the press, the following elegant extract from one of his private letters, just received:

"I am living in a large building, with 11 rooms; rent, 1,300 thalers a year, four servants cost me about 1,000. Have furnished my own house at an expense of about 3,000. You see if I come home, I shall have to borrow money to get home on. It will all come right in the end—Never mind, there is a good time ahead, boys. Your friend, WRIGHT."

Admire the imperial manner in which Wright writes "Wright," right at the end of his letter, without condescending to the plebeian Christian name, or the vulgar initials. Then admire the self denial of Wright, who has to pay 1,300 thalers (equal to \$240) for house rent, and 1,000 thalers (equal to \$200) for servants' hire, making \$1,540 a year for these two most important items of housekeeping. Then observe, too, that Wright has gone to the enormous expenditure of 3,000 thalers (equal to \$600) for furnishing his house, consisting of eleven rooms, and any one who has ever furnished, in plain style, a house consisting of eleven rooms in this country, will wish he could do it as cheaply as the American minister at Berlin has furnished his. Now, as we all know that Gov. Wright does his own marketing, so as to make good bargains; that he feeds his guests chiefly on hominy; that he never has a drop of wine or spirits in his house; that he has but a small family, and that Berlin is not an expensive city to live in, we may safely put down his annual expenditures for all purposes as follows:

WRIGHT'S ANNUAL EXPENSES.		
House rent,	1,300 thalers, equal to	\$240.00
Servants' hire,	1,000 "	180.00
Humorings,	181 "	126.00
Other provisions,	1,500 "	1,050.00
Clothing, etc.,	500 "	350.00
Carriage hire,	50 "	35.00
Omnibus hire,	35 "	17.50
Tobacco,	100 "	70.00
Extras,	500 "	350.00
Total,	5,053 "	\$3,535.00

This is a very heavy sum, truly, for the representative of a great power like the United States, to expend in a great European capital. Be it remembered, however, that the gentleman who bears this letter we have quoted, the enormous expenditure he is put to, receives as his salary from the United States Treasury, the sum of \$12,000 a year, so that after all, when hominy, house rent, furniture and everything else are paid for, he ought still to have the neat little surplus of \$9,362. This ought to be the sum of his profits in the first year, when he has had his furniture to buy. In subsequent years his profits ought to be \$11,862. Now what does poor Wright do with his money, that he should talk about having "to borrow to get home on?" If he gives a satisfactory explanation of the way the money goes, we shall start a charity or subscription list, or an Everett lecture, or an amateur concert, for the relief of this unfortunate diplomatist in difficulties, who to live on hominy at Berlin, has only \$12,000 a year.

UTAH WAR.—The great State of "Sweet Owen" has raised a company for the Utah Regiment. They will doubtless continue to prove themselves untried amid all the vicissitudes of campaign life, should they be accepted, which it is highly probable they will be in a short time. The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the company.

A. W. HOLEMAN, Captain.  
DUFFELL ENGLISH, 1st Lieutenant.  
J. P. ORR, Jr., 2d Lieutenant.  
LOUIS SMITH, 3d Lieutenant.  
F. D. ALEXANDER, Orderly Sergeant.

ATTENTION CAPITAL GUARDS.—There will be a meeting of this Company to-night, at 7 o'clock, in the upper room of the Court House, when a full attendance is earnestly requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

CONCERT.—The concert for the benefit of the Presbyterian Choir, on last Tuesday night, passed off in a manner highly creditable to all who were engaged in it. The audience was large and select and testified their appreciation of the exquisite music by frequent bursts of hearty applause.

THE WINTER IN EUROPE.—Contrary to the experience of early and mid-winter on this side of the Atlantic, those seasons in Europe have this year been remarkably severe, even in rather Southern latitudes. In the Island of Malta, which is not far from the African coast, the snow was several feet deep, and this was the first snow storm of consequence there since 1812, a year that will be ever memorable for the disastrous Russian campaign of the first Napoleon. At Constantinople, up to the 3d ult., snow fell for fifteen days in succession, and so terrible a winter had not been experienced in Turkey for twenty years. The navigation with Odessa was entirely closed, and even the Greek Islands were clothed in white. For the first time in a century the river Po, in Italy, had been frozen tight, so that men, horses and vehicles passed over its surface. In Smyrna, generally so free from winter, the frost and snow have occasioned much inconvenience and suffering. In many of the towns in Turkey and Greece the roofs of houses had fallen in from the weight of snow accumulated upon them. This reminds us of the records of former ages, when, between the years 1,000 and 1,300, the Tiber and even the Adriatic Sea were several times frozen hard—the latter near Venice and Trieste.

The numerous friends of Col. Thos. B. Stevenson will regret to learn that he has resigned the office of Associate Judge for the Territory of New Mexico, to which he was lately appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The inadequacy of the salary (\$2,500) induced him to resign this place, for which his legal knowledge and political experience, admirably qualified him.—*Mayville Express*.

We should like to know at what business the Colonel can make money.

RETALIATION.—The excessive Lecompton zeal of the Washington Union having induced that paper to undertake the task of proscribing and persecuting Senator Douglas, that statesman has retaliated by injuring its subscription list. He has sent circulars through Illinois and the West, addressed to his particular friends, recommending them to procure subscribers to the Washington "States," as "the only Democratic paper now published in the District of Columbia." One of these letters was received at Peoria, and on the strength of it, a list of between 25 and 30 subscribers for the States was obtained immediately.

## Congressional.

Washington, March 18.

[Continuation of Mr. Crittenden's speech.] Mr. C., speaking of the Missouri Compromise, says its accomplishment was hailed as one of the greatest acts of that great leader Henry Clay. It brought peace to the country by localizing slavery, and should not have been broken. He was growing older and less susceptible to new impressions, and would have been content to have rested upon that compromise. His repeal brought us peace? The reverse of peace, he said; he would bring peace, but didn't believe it would. It is said that submission will localize the question of slavery in that Territory. He didn't believe it. If that question is to be debated in the right way, there should be no excitement. Why should his friends North use such invectives, he might say, of the most atrocious kind. Shall we not live in peace and harmony as our fathers did? We are united in language and in blood and yet our great destiny and future are forgotten while this petty subject of disagreement is nursed into colossal proportions.

Alluding to previous debates, he said he was much gratified in learning from them the comparative resources of the two sections of our country. The Senator from South Carolina had detailed the resources of the South. The gentleman from Maine had given those of the North; and while listening to them it seemed to him this was the most natural union in the world. If these sections apart would make a nation, why any man would be proud to be a citizen, who of the magnificent union it makes when you put both together even where there is discord, but tilled. What a summer sea lies before us of boundless prosperity. In concluding, he said he should vote on the question as a Senator of the United States of America, and not as a sectional man. He owed allegiance to no section. The course he would pursue would be to pass laws by which the constitution shall be submitted to a vote of the people, and if it was ratified he would admit Kansas into the Union.

Mr. Trumbull, after complimenting Mr. Crittenden's speech, proceeded to state his objections to Lecompton. We are, he said, in the midst of a great strife. Pass this bill, say one party, and there will be a dissolution of the Union. But for the slavery question lying at the bottom he apprehended few would be opposed to admission under this constitution. He held the immediate cause of our present difficulty to be the passage of the Kansas Nebraska act.

He then entered into a view of the slavery question since 1850, discussing the Dred Scott decision, and followed at great length the cases cited by that Senator. Those proceedings to the general question, he denied the doctrine that the constitution of the United States extends slavery into the Territories, contending that the Constitution doesn't itself operate over the Territories except by act of Congress.

Shall the individual political decisions of Judges in the Dred Scott case overthrow the decisions of Congress extending over a period of nearly fifty years? Congress then having power to make all needful rules, and believing as he did slavery wasn't beneficial, he thought Congress might to prevent its recognition in Territories, so that all new States shall be free. Mr. Trumbull recapitulated the outrages and frauds in that Territory, which culminated in the Lecompton Constitution. He looked on the Kansas question as one of the most important of the age.

He didn't know who would follow the passage of this constitution. He couldn't foresee the consequences. He wouldn't be responsible for them, but he knew what would follow its rejection. There would be peace and quietness. All Kansas asks from Congress is to cease legislation. Here people can get along very well now that they have rescued their government from the hands of usurpers. All they ask is to be let alone, and in due time they will frame a constitution.

At the close of Mr. Trumbull's speech there was some conversation about meeting at eleven o'clock in the morning; also about evening sessions, but the subjects were finally postponed to tomorrow.

Adjournd.

WASHINGTON, March 19.

Senate.—Mr. Bell concurred in Mr. Bigler's explanation of Mr. Toombs' bill. It was to bring Kansas into the Union without the vote of the people on the constitution. But how he asked, shall we cut the gordian knot of Kansas politics; by the sword or by peaceful means? The President, said Mr. Bell, recommends the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution maintaining the legality of that instrument and its accordance with the organic act.

Mr. Bell then entered into an examination of the organic law to see if it conferred the power upon the people of Kansas to form a constitution whenever they please without reference to time or population. He was sure it conveyed no such power. If it did, it would have a most mischievous effect, Utah, New Mexico, Nebraska, Washington, and Dismal might all come in this session under such a principle. There then, he said, is hereby put forth at the threshold by the President.

Next as to the legality of the Lecompton constitution, he referred to the authenticated records of successive frauds, and expressed surprise that Senators in the face of such evidence could argue in favor of the legitimacy of that instrument. It would, he contended, take twice two thousand troops to force that constitution upon the people of Kansas.

Mr. Bell then went into a long and detailed resume of the Presidential campaign of 1852, showing the feelings then existing in relation to the Missouri compromise. The successful candidate of that campaign on coming into office pledged himself to maintain the peace of the country, but within eight months, by some diabolical object, the political sky was changed, and a tempest arose that is raging. The Free Soilers in the House had been before it would cut. In conclusion, he commented severely on Mr. Seward's threat that agitation must continue till the South ceases to seek the extension of slavery under the Federal Constitution, and expressed his own unalterable attachment to the Union.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—The Speaker announced the following as a committee to investigate the charge in relation to the late Pennsylvania building in Philadelphia: Messrs. Florence, Macley, Gilman, Seales, and Waldron.

The consideration of the volunteer bill was then resumed.

Senate.—Mr. Gwynn's resolution of inquiry concerning the massacre of the California emigrants in Utah was passed.

Mr. Foster commenced a Kansas speech.

House.—Mr. Faulkner, of Virginia, from the minority of the committee, offered an amendment, as follows: "To retain that part of the bill providing for the organization of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the defense of the frontiers of Texas; but, instead of authorizing the President to accept the services of four regiments of volunteers for the purpose of quelling the disturbances in Utah and for the protection of the supply and emigrant trains, and the suppression of Indian hostilities, to add to the present military establishment one regiment of dragoons and two regiments of infantry to serve for two years."

The amendment was rejected—yeas 43, nays 143.

The bill for five regiments of volunteers was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by 123 against 74, and then passed by 124 against 73.

What gentleman can, with any sense of propriety, ask a fat woman to lean on his arm?

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. MARGARET HERRSMITH has received by Adams Express a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, which she will sell at the lowest market price. [Mar 10-11.]

We have been requested by Mr. PETER JETT to announce him a candidate for Assessor for the county of Franklin. March 17-18.

We are authorized to announce Mr. WM. F. PARRENT as a candidate for Assessor of Franklin county.

We have been requested by Col. A. H. KENNICK to announce him a candidate for reelection to the office of County Court Clerk. March 8, 1858-19.

We have been requested by Mr. DANIEL EPPERSON to announce him a candidate for the office of Jailor of Franklin county. March 8, 1858-19.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20-21.]

We are requested to announce H. B. INNES as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Franklin county. [Feb. 10, 1858-d&stn]

We are authorized to announce H. R. MILLER, as a candidate for Jailor of Franklin county, at the ensuing August election. Jan. 26, 1858-19.

### Miss Mary T. Hodges

Will commence the second session of her school for young Misses, in one of the rooms in the basement story of the Presbyterian Church, on Monday, February 22, 1858.

TERMS, for a session of 20 weeks, \$12.00 FRANKFORT, Feb. 19, 1858.

### Special Notice.—To the Public.

We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuation of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.



